

Reflection

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The research of this project takes the unbalanced development process of China as a starting point, and pays attention to the development dilemma of the disadvantaged regions, villages. Because that in the rural tourism sector during last decades, local residents are marginalized during development and rural resources are still being continuously exploited without producing inclusive benefits.

In the search for a sustainable development model for rural areas, on the one hand, a community-based development model is emphasized to enhance the power of vulnerable groups. On the other hand, the significance of culture for sustainable development is raised because the potential of it as an engine for sustainable economic growth (Francesco,2016). And it enables planners to see a place as a valid history and focus on generating continuous wealth and benefits for the next generation instead of simply functional assignment (Magnaghi, 2003).

In this process, it also put effort on exploring the meaning of rural life and traditional Chinese culture behind the rural space. And then discover and summarise values of rural life.

A endogenous model of urbanization

This paper shows the cognition of the endogenous development model through theoretical search and design practice. Compared with the current Chinese government's practice of centralizing foreign investment to develop the economy and implement urbanization, it demonstrates the spatial form that endogenous development can construct and the greater social benefits it can create. The importance of social participation and cooperative communication emphasized by this model may take longer in practice, but it is a sensible choice for achieving stable growth, social equity and local sustainable development.

With the increasing pressure on the population of large cities in China, the development of small towns is the key to improving the level of urbanization in the near future. This project has studied the potential of rural areas to use immobile resources and cultural heritage identity to achieve in-situ urbanization in the context of large amounts of resources flowing into cities. In this process, the CBT theory is used to recognize and reflect on the planning process and government management, search for the CBT development model suitable for the Chinese rural background, and supplement the Chinese city planning management system.

The possible change of tourism sector

From the perspective of tourism development, this project conducted another method experiment and try to avoid negative consequences of the current foreign investment intervention which is separated from the community and lead to over commercialization. By emphasizing the cultural dimension that is closely connected with the local people and the place, tourism development is carried out on the basis of ensuring the social and cultural life of the community. And a tourism model that deeply contacts with the local culture is created to replace simple sightseeing activities.

It choses an alternative way for the tourism industry which is now dominated by tourism groups of mass tourism. And emphasizes on the cultural significance, educational significance of tourism to people's modern life and sublimation of rural life concepts. On the other hand, the impact of tourism on local people

is not only the improvement of the economy, but also the improvement of the local people's own education and knowledge, as well as the enhancement of community cohesion and identity.

This development model, in which tourists and local residents benefit together, simultaneously enriches modern life, makes up for the lack of traditional culture in modern life and achieves rural development.

Societal relevance

In the context of China's dual economic development. In order to avoid further overloading the city, rural development has become an important issue in China's current development. Also in the case of a long way to go in China's urbanization process, the discussion of rural development methods is of great significance. This project's exploration of rural development brings opportunities to alleviate excessive urban development pressure and narrow the development gap between regions. In the context of tourism, in response to the situation that the economic gap is expanded, the local people have been marginalized, and the local ecology and culture have been destroyed in the tourism development model, this project searches possible solutions. The method of in-depth contact with local people and the local environment also helps to protect the originality and uniqueness of local culture and environment and contributes to the bottom-up planning process of China.

Scientific relevance

In this thesis, based on the development of the villages in Wuyuan, combined with community-based tourism and local identity, the endogenous development path of rural China is explored. Which could contribute to the form of theoretical system of endogenous development in rural area as this theory is still in the early stage of development in general.

In addition, with the question of feasibility of CBT in reality, especially on the part of public participation in developing countries considering its socio-cultural, economic and political conditions in the context of the concentration of administration of tourism (Tosun, 2000), this project contributed to the feasibility study of CBT in developing countries.

Applying a new approach of local sustainable development, this project supplements the potential of the cultural territory system (Francesco, 2016) for sustainable development. In the specific context of Chinese villages, how to use this method in accordance with local conditions has also been explained in more depth.

Methodology

In theory, the endogenous development model, community-based tourism and local identity complement each other, providing guidance for the development model based on the close connection of local resources, community and culture.

In the analysis framework, the logic behind the space under the influence of culture is sought to make a more profound summary of the value of rural life and deepen the understanding of the relationship between human and space. The space quality is also well reflected in the analysis which describe elaborate details in hand drawings.

Through the interviews with local people and the analysis of the local people's drawing of the village, the local people's understanding of the village space also made the subsequent spatial strategy and design more closely connected with the local community.

Under the community-based concept, the project supplemented the design considerations of multiple scales. Spatial design patterns and design principles are developed on village scales and applied in villages. Cultural integration, tourism cooperation and infrastructure connection and function conversion on the other two larger scales provide a good external environment for local sustainable development. Which could make up for the limitations of some considerations on the community scale. And enhance the impact scope of the project.

Limitation on data collection:

Because Chinese data is generally unavailable online. There is less quantitative analysis of the data in this project. Basically, through the local investigation, qualitative processing is carried out. The processing method inevitably contains subjectivity. But a deeper conversation with the locals during the field survey data search deepened the understanding of the meaning behind the data.

Transferability

In the course of research, this project established an analytical framework for the impact of traditional Chinese culture behind rural spaces, summarized the value of rural life and its related spatial characteristics, and thus established the construction rules and spatial patterns and designs of rural development. This project is aimed at the village of Huizhou culture in southern China. The spatial analysis of its cultural aspects is common to other villages under the influence of Hui culture. The rules established in the plan can provide a reference for other rural tourism development with similar cultural resources. The spatial pattern established with rural advantages can also be applied to the development of other rural spaces in general China. The stakeholder model established provides another option for the rural development model under the strong leadership of the Chinese government.

Ethical issue and feasibility

Under the planning led by the Chinese government, there is a lack of consideration of vulnerable groups and understanding of local cultural values. Economic interest has become the main consideration, which is why it has vigorously developed an exogenous model. As a vulnerable group, villagers have weak rights protection awareness and lower education level. The implementability of this project depends largely on whether the role of the government can be successfully converted to support the interests of villagers, pay attention to cultural protection. The another important issue of the project is to mobilize the enthusiasm for planning participation of rural residents. There are also problems that any community-based project may encounter: Time-consuming, insufficient funds, and conflicts of interest (Taylor, 1995).

Personal growth

This project is a practice of the Chinese project that I used the urban planning theory and methodology accepted in the Netherlands. Comparing the study of urban planning under two different cultural backgrounds and political systems in Europe and China has given me a deeper understanding of urban design and planning tasks.

I feel that the complete methodology system in Netherlands will bring continuous help to the guidance of my design ideas in the future. The same thing that has a greater impact on my design thinking is related to the concept of flexibility and resilience. And the process of design induction and deduction.

What also impressed me during the research process is the close connection between the formation of the space and the political and cultural background and the interaction of various systems during transformation. This is also what intrigues me to continue the searching of the logic to form space in my later design career. This project's emphasis on cultural dimension also made me recognize the other side of social complexity. And the different value of space in the eyes of different stakeholders enables me to think the important role of urban planners as a coordinator to present the different value of resource and establish a common language of communication and mutual cooperation.

Reference

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